course, presumed to know the law. They have decided the case, and their decision will stand as the law, but I am entitled

"That Pearl Bryan's head was cut off

who agree with me in the opinion that

the overwhelming weight of medical testi-

mony showed that such was not the fact.

FEELING IN TRADE CIRCLES

VIEWED BY HENRY CLEWS.

Business Gradually Recovering from

the Blow Dealt It by People

Who Lost Confidence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.-Henry Clews, in

his review of the financial situation, says

"During the past week the course of af-

fairs in the investment markets has been

somewhat irregular, though preponderantly

steady to strong. Among would-be buyers

there is naturally a disposition to use the

inactivity incident to the close of the year

for depressing prices in order to get stocks

for the buoyant period that usually comes

with the opening of the new year, and this

influence may be expected to make itself

felt until the end of this month. This ten-

dency has been encouraged by the effect

of the storms upon railroad traffic and by

the seasonable decline in the movement of

grain and cattle. But, at the same time,

the feeling among railroad managers is

one of much confidence in an early increase

of business, which is evidenced by their

generally enlarged orders for rails and for

"Although the opening of Congress has

excited considerable interest in Wall street,

yet it can hardly be said to have had any

disturbing effect. The President's message

was, upon the whole, well received. There

can be no doubt that the past uncertainty

as to the disposition of the administration

on the Cuban question has in some measure

held in check the current of prosperity

which set in after the election. The vivid

recollection of the Venezuelan message

naturally made many people timid lest the

country might be again taken by surprise

throught some disturbing outcome of our

relations with Spain; and this suspense

has undoubtedly held back recovery in cer-

tain directions. The President, however,

has now revealed the whole situation and

has fully stated the attitude of the gov-

ernment, and that with a spirit of openness and candor which may help to obviate mis-

understandings with Spain. The public ap-

pear to generally accept Mr. Cleveland's

position as wise and moderate, and the

same view is apparent in Congress, with

little regard to party. Thus, on this ques-

tion, a great relief has come over the pub-

ic mind; and the impression prevails that,

unless Spain should assume an utterly

reckless attitude, this dangerous issue may

be ultimately settled upon a pacific basis.

So far, therefore, as respects the Cuban

difficulties, the nightmare is now dispelled

and business men can again move forward with their enterprises without fear of dis-

turbance from Washington. It is quite possible that individual members of Con-

gress may seek to air themselves on this

subject, but Congress as a whole appears to sanction the tentative polloy expounded in

the President's message, and such sensa-

buoyant and hopeful. Here and there,

however, the question is asked-where is

the great improvement in business that was

promised as the consequence of Mr. Mc-Kinley's election? The answer is that it

is on its way, and will put in its appear-

ance so soon as the march of the seasons

permits. Some critics of the situation

eem to have imagined that the promise of

better times meant that merchants and

traders who had already bought their win-

ter supplies and were busy clearing them

for the season's trade, and so duplicate

their business at the end of the year's

business This of course would not be a

revival of trade but a commercial madness

or a trade miracle. No intelligent mer-

chants have cherished hopes of any such

impossibility, and yet they have generally

expected a great business recovery, and

have no doubt that it did really arrive a

few days after the election, and further

feel assured that it has come to stay. They

consider that it is an improvement in busi-

ness when confidence is well restored, when

hope takes the place of paralyzing appre-

hension, when under the influence of that

hope the idle mills all over the country

start into activity, and when the distribut-

ing trades largely increase their orders for

the spring business That is the kind of

recovery practical men of business have

anticipated; and the realization of their

hopes has not fallen below their expecta-

tions, sanguine as they may have seemed

to pessimistic minds. The full fruition of

when distributers and retailers begin to

supply the demand for the spring market;

when the unbelieving depreciators will have

to confess that the recovery growing out

of the sound money victory is something

pers who express a great deal of disap-

pointment because Europe has not been

led by the election results to buy a large

amount of our securities, but has on the

stocks and bonds. This is another case of

beginning of August and the end of Octo-ber, the Bank of England had lost \$56,500,-

000 of gold, the Bank of France \$28,500,000,

making a total loss in the three great

count from 2 to 4 per cent. and the Reichs-

bank from 3 to 5 per cent., while consols

market and the continental bourses

Berlin, this temptation to make a hand-

out a wince and with no very visible result

the German Reichsbank \$13,000,000

"There are also bilious persons and

more than a myth.

improvements will be in evidence

would proceed to restock themselves

"The feeling in trade circles continues

tions can therefore have little influence.

replenishments of rolling stock.

plicity in the offense.

t was an accident?"

line of denfense?

copy of the decision.

PECULIAR CASE DECIDED

VERDICT FOR A LAFAYETTE MAN WHO SAID HE DEPOSITED \$200,

When Records of the Bank Showed the Sum to Be Only \$20-Growth of the Glass Industry in Indiana.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 13.-On Jan. 15 1895, Albert M. Thompson, a photographer of this city, deposited in the Perrin National Bank, as he swore, \$200. He did not make out a deposit ticket, the receiving teller, Nimmo Pettis, performing that act for him. He made five or six deposits after that date, but in July went to the teller and complained that the entry for Jan. 15 was wrong in this that he had been given credit for a deposit of but \$20, when he had really paid in \$200. The bank books were examined, and they all showed a twenty-dollar transaction. Thompson demanded \$180, which was refused. He brought suit, and the case came before Judge Taylor and a jury. Thompson swore to the depositing of \$200. The teller, Mr. Pettis, declared it was but \$20, and the jury went out. They were absent several hours, having a large number of interrogatories to answer. When their verdict was finally opened it disclosed the fact that the twelve men held to the opinion that Mr. Thompson did deposit \$200, insetad of \$20, for they gave him a verdict against the bank for \$191.71, which is the sum claimed and interest. It is not believed there has ever before been tried a similar case. The bank officers find that their books note the transaction as \$20 all the way through, that that day's business balanced at the close, and, the institution being carefully managed, the officers are confident that the error was with Mr. Thompson and not with the teller. Mr. Pettis has been with the bank for several years. He is a son of Rev. W. M. Pettis, a resident of Coving- divorced on May 30 last and the child was ton, Ky., and has the confidence of all who know him. It is probable the bank will take an appeal to the higher court. The jury, on retiring, stood eight for the plain-tiff, three for the defendant and one blank.

WINDOW-GLASS INDUSTRY. Resumption of Work at the Big Hartford City Plant.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Dec. 13.-The sound of the whistle of the Hartford City window-glass factory was heard to-night for the first time in nearly seven months. The sound gladdened the hearts of the entire business population in this city as well as the 600 employes who have been idle the past half year. The factory started tonight with the largest number of blowers ever in its employ. Last fire the new tank had a capacity of sixty blowers; this year it has been increased four rings, or a ca pacity of seventy-two blowers, making it one of the largest tanks in the work. There were five four-ring furnaces for this tank last year, but four of them were torn down and two new ten-ring blow furnaces while the fifth one was fixed over and will be used for double strength. This is the tank that burst last May and caused the death of one man and severely burned more. The old tank has a capacity of forty-eight blowers, which makes a total capacity of both tanks 120 blowers and 114 pots. Only 114 blowers were put to work at the start. Although the plant had a capacity of 108 blowers last fire only ninety-six were worked. These blowers give the factory an output of an average of 40,000 boxes of window glass (approximately 2,000,000 square feet) each month, and the lumber used annually in packing this glass is 3,-

Less than ten years ago, before the discovery of natural gas, there were but two rlass plants in Indiana, while now there are sixty-two plants located in twenty-six towns and cities. The reports from these sixty-two plants show an investment of nearly \$4,000,000. The gross value of the output for last year was \$8,742,784, while \$4. 63,051 was paid in investment. In point of production, investment and value the Hartford City plant ranks first. When the facory closed several months ago along with the rest in the country the large warerooms were full to the roof, but since that time nearly all has been sold and only a few boxes here and there remain. A brisk business is expected, and, consequently, a long, steady run is anticipated.

Union Meeting of Glassworkers. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., Dec. 13.-The gas-belt meeting of the Green-glass, Flint-glass and Window-glass Workers' Unions, held here to-day was fairly well attended. A meeting will be held each month in some town with the object of unionizing along the line of union all glass factories. It is ' that these three branches of the glass incastry will consolidate their unions at an early date so as to secure unanimity of action on all matters affecting the workmen. Swayzee, Ind., gets the next meeting.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

Two Men Arrested on Charge of Killing Stallions and Burning Barn. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 13 .-George Goben and Aaron Ross have been arrested on the charge of killing two stallions owned by Goben and burning the barn of George Tomlinson, where the two horses were kept. The barn burned on the night of Aug. 21, and the charge is that these men cut the throats of the horses and set the barn on fire to make it appear that the animals had been burned to death, and then collect \$500 insurance on the horses. The stallions were insured on Aug. 10 and on Aug. 14 they were put in the barn of Tomlinson, on the farm where Ross lived, and that same night some person shot one of the animals and cut a gash in the throat of the other, but failed to kill either. On the following Monday night the Tomlin-son barn burned. Tomlinson discovered the flames and at the risk of his life he rescued his horses, but noticed that the Goben stallions were lying down in their stalls. After the fire an examination showed that the throats of the stallions had been cut. Goben demands his insurance on the horses which was refused, and last Friday he entered suit against the Indiana Live Stock Insurance Company for \$500, and the next day Goben and Ross were arrested on a grand jury warrant charged with burning the barn. Both men gave bond in the sum of \$1,000. The detective companies were instrumental in bringing about the arrest of the two men. The stallions were owned | Concordia, Kan..... 34 by Goben, and Ross was their keeper. Both Davenport. Ia...... 32 men deny the charge.

Forger Rodman Convicted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 13. - James B. Rodman, alias Mitchell, the forger and allaround crook, who was arrested in Richmond last summer for successfully passing two forged checks, was sentenced to two New Orleans, La...... years in the penitentiary at Jeffersonville Saturday. Rodman came to Richmond as a traveling salesman for Max Marx & Co., of New York, an establisment that has a national reputation as importers of tobacco and also as elgar manufacturers. Before he had been in the city five hours he had worked off two checks, presumably sent him from Max Marx & Co. One was for St. Louis, Mo............ 42 50 and the other for \$75. He endeavored St. to leave the city, but was arrested and held on suspicion. He made a desperate attempt to escape while being taken to the Vicksburg, Miss 00 station house, but allowed himself to be recaptured when he saw that he would be shot by the officers.

Commercial Club Organized.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 13.-The business men of the city met last night and organized a commercial club, in accordance with the suggestion of the executive committee of the recent monetary conference held at Indianapolis. The following officers were elected: President, J. C. Hadley; vice president, John F. Johnson; secretary, C. W. Graves; treasurer, B. F. Keesling. Delegates will be appointed to the national corrency convention to held in Indianapolis in January. the first organization of the kind Logansport has ever had. Its objects will be to oring the business interests of the city into closer relationship for mutual benefit; to give encouragement to such enterprises as will build up the city and to promote in-

Interurban Electric Line.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 13 .- The County Commissioners Saturday granted a franchise and right of way for the construction of an electric railway to connect Kokomo and Greentown, the company giving bond ute.

for the completion of the line before Sept 1, 1897. This is the Howard county portion of the proposed Gas Belt Electric System that would have been constructed last year had not the hard times struck it. It is proposed to connect every city and town in the entire gas territory of the State. In counties where the franchises have lapsed the company is already asking for re-newals and offering bonds guaranteeing that the system will be built.

Union Chapel Dedicated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, GREENCASTLE, Ind., Dec. 13 .- The dedication of Union Chapel at Morton, this county, occurred to-day. Exercises were held morning, afternoon and evening. The new structure cost \$5,000 and is one of the handsomest county churches in central Indiana. Dr. David H. Moore, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, delivered the main sermon at 10 o'clock. Dr. H. A. Gobin, of De Pauw University, preached the evening sermon. A large number of ministers attended the exercises, and the event was a great Methodist revival all day.

Not a Football Victim.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., Dec. 13 .- The report in to-day's Journal, sent from Evansville, that John Begley, a De Pauw student, was a victim of a football accident is not credited here. Begley was not a football nothing known here among his classmates of any injury in a football game. He was not a member of the team playing here

Ernest Small Killed by the Cars.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 13.-There was the usual Sunday fatality here to-night. Ernest of the Big Four station to-night, and was found soon afterwards with both legs cut off at the hips, his right arm mangled and his skull crushed.

Kidnaped His Own Child. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 13 .- James White, a farmer living near here, to-day kidnaped his own child from his wife. The two were born Oct. 16. White took the child from its mother and fled in a buggy.

Fell Into a Mine.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CARBON, Ind., Dec. 13 .- Al Vaners, living at Perth, was instantly killed by falling in the Pratt mine late yesterday afternoon. He was thirty years old and leaves a family.

Indiana Obituary.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 13.-Dr. Robert M. O'Ferrall, one of the best-known physicians in this part of Indiana, died this morning at 4 o'clock, after an illness of several days. Dr. O'Ferrall has been a practitioner in Lafayette for many years. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, near Piqua, in 1826. He had accumulated a handsome competency, but continued his practice up to the time of his illness. RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 13.-The funeral of ex-County Clerk Everett A. Richey occurred this afternoon. Richmond Commandery, Knights Templars, had charge.

Indiana Notes.

Ambrsoe C. Fisher, of Kokomo, has brought a \$10,000 damage suit against the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company for injuries received while in the employ of the

Rev. Robert Gammon, a graduate of Earlham College, and until recently pastor of the Whitewater Friends' Church, Richmond, is now in the Chicago Theological Seminary. A few days ago he won a prize

Charles Lackey, of Cambridge City, has bought of Grant Taylor, Pendleton, the famous race horse Flora Boy. It is one of Madison county's best horses, having a record of 2:17, and has been extensively

A debate has been arranged between Earlham and Wabash Colleges, to take place at Richmond. The question will be: Resolved, That the Present Jury System Should Be Abolished." De Pauw University also wishes to debate with Earlham. The Association of the Seventh Indiana Battery will meet at Bedford Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, instead of at Indianapolis. All members have been urged to be present at this meeting. Hotel accommodations have been arranged and a large number is expected. The Montgomery county fair officers for the ensuing year are John L. Davis, president; J. N. Fullenwider, first vice presi-Arch Martin, second vice president; John S. Brown, treasurer; W. W. Morgan, secretary; M. B. Waugh, superintendent. John L. Davis was recommended as a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

older, Cloudy Wenther, and Possibly Light Showers Occasionally. Forecasts for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m.,

Dec. 14.-Cooler, cloudy weather, possibly

light showers occasionally. General Conditions Yesterday-Low atmospheric presure continued west of the Mississippi and low barometric areas are central over Texas, north from Montana and off the New England coast. Cooler, fair weather prevailed. Rain fell only in Geor-

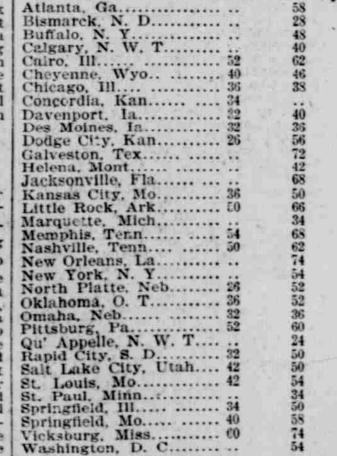
gia and snow near Lake Superior. FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- For Ohio-Fair and cooler in the morning; threatening, with local showers in the evening or night: cooler; fresh northeasterly winds. For Indiana and Illinois-Generally cloudy weather; conditions favorable for light local showers; cooler in southern portions;

Sunday's Local Observations.

Bar, Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre. '6 S'west, Clear. Maximum temperature, 55: minimum temperature, 40. Following is a comparative statement of

the temper	rature an	d preci	pitation	Dec.	. 13;
			1	emp.	Pre
Normal					0.
Mean	****** ****	******		48	0.6
Departure	from nor	mal		*14	
Total depa	rture sin	ce Dec	. 1	*50	-0.5
Total depa	irture sin	ce Jan	. 1	*577	-2.3
*Plus.	C.F.	RW	APPEN	HAN	S
			orecast		

Yesterday's Temperatures. Station.



Penological. Detroit Tribune.

They broke the news to the convict as gently as possible, but he was nevertheless "Pardon?" he shricked. "Surely you jest, You mock me. Pardon? For me? After I have been habituated to every luxury? It will kill me. Mercy! I implore you, But there was no mercy. The will of the

law was inexorable.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup ifas been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's

Soothing Syrup, 25 cents a bottle. Tender lungs cannot long withstand the irritation of a violent cough. They first become inclamed and then tuberculated, unless the reischief is arrested. One bottle of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will generally cure the worst cough and prevent all danger. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one min-

JACKSON AND WALLING

SUICIDE ALONE WILL SAVE PEARL BRYAN'S SLAYERS FROM HANGING.

Only the Governor and Sheriff Have Power to Suspend Sentence, and They Are Not Likely to Do So.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13 .- There is now little probability that Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling will escape the gallows, unless, as has been intimated several times, they cheat the hangman by taking poison. The beheaders of Pearl Bryan need expect no comfort from the Governor or sheriff, the two officers who have power to stay execution of the court's sentence. The almost certainty of a double hanging in the jail yard at Newport, Ky., has

aroused interest as to the date. There are a few formalities yet to be complied with. The clerk of the Court of Appeals must player, not even a substitute, and there is furnish the attorneys with certified copies of the decision, and the attorneys then have thirty days in which to file motions and grounds for a new trial. Not until the thirty days have expired will Governor Bradley be given copies of the decisions. It is the duty of the Governor to sign the death warrants and fix the day of execu-Small, aged sixteen, who spent nearly his | tion. The thirty days will not have exwhole time jumping on freight trains, at- pired until Jan. 6, and should Governor tempted to climb on one directly in front | Bradley act immediately in the premises it is not probable that he will grant less than thirty days of grace before the men shall expiate their crime on the gallows. Thus more than one year will elapse between the commission and the expiation of the most celebrated murder case that has ever occurred in the middle West.

> "Persons sentenced to suffer death shall be hanged by the neck until dead by the sheriff of the county or the person designated by the court at such time as the court shall order, and the execution shall take place in some inclosure convenient to the prison where the defendant is confined, in the presence of not more than fifty persons, ten of whom may be designated by the court rendering the judgment, and the remainder by the sheriff executing sentence shall not be less than twenty nor more than ninety days after the sentence is pronounced, unless the public peace and safety, in the opinion of the court, require a shorter time. The expense of the burial and execution shall be paid out of the treasury.

Various sections of the Kentucky law as

referring to the case are as follows:

"When a judgment of death has been af firmed the clerk of the Court of Appeals shall transmit to the Governor a certificate of the affirmance and of the judgment of the Circuit Court, to the end that a warrant for the execution of the judgment may be issued by the Governor. The Governor shall send his warrant of execution by special messenger or by mail to the proper officer, and shall name therein the day and time of execution, but shall not appoint an earlier day than that which has been fixed by the Circuit Court. The officer receiving the same shall report his action both to the Governor and to the Circuit Court. If from any cause the execution does not take place on the day appointed by the Governor, he may, from time to time, appoint another day for the execution, until the sentence is carried into ef-

"The judgment of death must be executed on the day designated in the judgment between sunrise and sunset by hanging the defendant by the neck until he is dead. "The only officers who shall have the power of suspending the execution of a judgment of death are the Governor, and, in cases of insanity, the sheriff. "In case the sheriff believes the defendant insane he shall summon a jury of twelve, drawn by the clerk. Each juror must sign the finding. If the defendant is found insane the sheriff must suspend the sentence and notify the Governor.

"Whenever a judgment of death has not been executed on the day appointed therefor by the court, from any cause whatever, the Governor, by a warrant drawn under his hand and the seal of the State, shall fix the day of execution, which warrant shall be obeyed by the sheriff, and no one but the Governor can then suspend the execu-

SHERIFF PLUMMER'S PLANS. "I have made no further arrangements or thought of anything further than what I have previously reported," said Sheriff Plummer to a reporter, "and I believe the I decided to personally perform the execution and to issue tickets of admission to the hanging only to those having business there. No idle, curious throng will witness the execution. I had expected that the decision in the Walling case would be affirmed, and I anticipate that the date of the execution of both Jackson and Walling will be fixed for the same day, and that there will be a double hanging.

"Have you selected the place where the scaffold will be erected?" "Not yet, beyond that it will be in the in closure surrounding the Newport jail. will not make any arrangements until have received the death warrants. I made a cursory examination of the jail inclosure and regard the building used by the city for prisoners to break rock as the best adapted place, but I will have to consider the matter thoroughly before reaching a positive decision in the matter.

"When will the death watch be placed on 'That matter rests entirely with the Covington jailer. I delivered the prisoners into his custody, and he is responsible for their so demand. Should anything regarding the

7 p. m. 29.87 48 53 N'east. P't cl'dy. 0.00 death watch be mentioned in the death warrant I shall act accordingly." "When will the prisoners be brought to Newport?" "That is discretionary with the court To-morrow, if Judge Heim should so order, but if I have my way, not until the day be-

fore the execution. The jail in which Jackson and Walling will spend their last hours is one of the oldest buildings in Newport, and has all the inconveniences of the ante-bellum period, when it was erected. The place is damp and pregnant with disease, notwithstanding every effort made by Jailer Bitzer to improve and purify its condition. The prisoners will be placed in separate cells, Jackson in No. 7 and Walling in No. 6, the same ones they occupied while in confinement there before being removed to Covington, and from which they had a chance to escape, along with eight others, who succeeded in getting away. This opportunity of escaping was afforded after the death sentence had been passed on Jackson and

just before Walling's case was called for Should Sheriff Plummer adhere to his decision of having the execution take place in the city workhouse building Jackson and Walling will be subjected to the cynosure of thousands of pairs of eyes while being escorted to the scaffold. The jail leads into Jailer Bitzer's office. From there they would pass through the kitchen and down a flight of steps to the jallyard. This is an open space fifty feet in width and 150 feet in length, and in being taken across this court is where they would be unable to escape observation, unless some provision is made to hide them The public market house roof would afford an excellent view over the twelve-foot fence that surrounds the fail of the last journey upon earth that the two condemned dental students will take. It is very evident that to have the execution occur as creditably as possible many improvements will have to be made at the jail, and in all probability a structure especially constructed for the purpose will be erected in the jailyard.

making an inclosure within an inclosure. WALLING'S COUNSEL TALKS. Colonel Washington was interviewed by a reporter and in response to a general question as to what he had to say of the latest decision, said: "It is a delicate matter for me to talk about, a fact which you can easily appreciate."

"Was the decision a surprise to you?" "I was most emphatically surprised at the decision.

"What particular adverse ruling caused you the greatest surprise?" "There are so many that it is hard to seect any particular one. I had supposed. that within the past thirty years or more of practice I had acquired some knowledge of criminal law and the rules of evidence. You will permit me now to say that I know nothing about it, nor do I comprehend a multitude of cases which I find reported in this State, nor do I comprehend either the reports of other States, nor the great text writers. I don't think I know anything about them. I know I know nothing of them, although at one time in my life I even went so far as to prepare for publication a work on criminal practice and pleading."
"What has so suddenly undeceived you?"

course, would have created virto my own opinion as a lawyer, and I do l panic in Europe by bring-hither an equal amount of gold, thus virtually lending a large amount not hesitate to say that in my deliberate judgment the adjudicated cases in this State, to say nothing of other States, de-manded a reversal of the judgment of the gold to the European banks, we are saving them from threatened serious diflower court. I will say further, when they hang Walling, if they should hang him, ficulties. Contrast this condition of finanthey will hang a man who had no actual cial resource with the condition of affairs participation in the death of Pearl Bryan. in Wall street up to the election, and some I have been of this opinion from the start, estimate may be formed of the extent of the recovery of financial confidence since Nov. 3. A little reasonable patience will and have learned nothing to change it, although I am frank to admit that I am by no means pleased with his attitude toward later bring still further evidences of the great revival consequent upon the defeat Jackson in jail after learning what Jackof free coinage. son had testified to at his own trial. I explain this, however, upon the ground that he is comparatively young and simple-

"The easier tendency in the London money market is an encouraging symptom minded, and with very little force of charthe market rate being now fully 1 per cent. below the bank rate. This change has stopped the local demand for export bills acter. Jackson, on the other hand, is a man of superior age, larger experience and for hoarding, with the effect of weakening extraordinary brightness of intellect. And the market for sterling bills. As, however, also by the fact (at least, which I believe to be a fact) that Walling has all along remittances will now have to be made for interest payments to foreign investors, the abored under the impression that by a reduced quotations for bills of exchange are not calculated to cause a revival of gold instead of a hostile, attitude toward Jackson the latter would be induced thereby to make a statement which would exonerate Walling from anything like com-

they gone forward after th

TRYING TO LEAD A NEW LIFE. during life," he cointinued, I never did and never will believe, and there are thousands Mattie Overman Has Reformed and Is Now Called Sister Martha.

I find a wonderful unanimity of opinion WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-Mrs. Kate Walprivately expressed on both sides of the river that the death of that girl was never intentionally brought about." ler Barrett, who has been closely allied here with the work of the Crittenton Res-Does this opinion incline to belief that cue League, spoke to-day of Mattle Overman, whose name was connected with Dr. "An accident brought about by her own solicitation to relieve her of her trouble." Brown in the San Francisco scandal and 'Was there no proof to be had on that of whom it was stated that she was coming to this city. "Mr. Crittenton gave me "Not for our case. I believe Walling had no participation in the death of the girl at a check for \$60," said Mrs. Barrett, "and I sent it to Miss Overman to come here, but "What plans have you for the future as regards Walling's case? Shall you ask for since the press has announced the fact that she was coming here she will go elsewhere, a rehearing?"
"I cannot tell until I receive an official and when her tormentors find out where she is we will take her somewhere else." BUOYANT AND HOPEFUL

The meeting destroyed Mattie Overman's plans to come here. She is traveling in disguise under the name of Sister Martha, and will continue to work with the Crittenton band. She was not coming here to join Mrs. Barrett, as was commonly announced, but she intended to live here in the National Crittenton Home, Mr. Crittenton has taken an interest in her case, and will doubtless provide for her. Dr. Brown claims that she is trying to blackmail him, but the Crittenton workers deny this, and say that she is simply trying to loose her-self from her past life and seek a refuge in disguise where she can carry on rescue work as Sister Martha. The place where Miss Overman is located is suppressed by the Crittenton workers, who are trying to hide their woman.

CLEVELAND AS HE IS.

A Study of Character by One Who Has Been Behind the Scenes. Washington Letter in Philadelphia Tele-

I was talking of Cleveland to-day with one of the most experienced, observant and clear-headed men in public life. He expressed the opinion that Celevland would do something dramatic before the close of his term, and that he would retire to privatelife with American flags waving about nim, leaving his successor the delicate and difficult task of taking care of a situation

"I regard Cleveland," said this man, he most remarkable character history has record of as associated with public affairs. His dispositon is strange, his methods are peculiar to the point of paradoxical, and he is the most artistic embodiment of selfishness and shrewdness which seems innocent that you or I have ever heard or read of. passes from public view - no one knows how permanently-his career and character are worthy of contemplation. All there is in his character cannot be understood by the public, because they cannot know all of his acts, and concerning those they feel familiar with they are likely to have formed a false impression. His motives do not reveal themselves, and his methods are puzzling to the most skilled analyst. He is a unique genius. No one has ever approached him in his peculiar

"Distinctly dual in his character, he reveals one side to the public and successconceals his own self. He has no confidant and no adviser. As gamblers say, he has a system, which he follows. That which he cannot grasp he diverts attention from and he throws his bulky personality between the public and the blunders he has nade, so that the blunders may be kept from view. He has some of the qualities of a great general who counts victory as of more importance than the lives of his army. If he encounters a ditch he charges his men into it until it is filled with his own dead and then marches over it in tri-

"Any instrument that comes to hand he will make use of and then throw it aside broken and useless when he is done. His methods are destructive of all his tools. He is never embarrassed by his own blunders. If he can, he throws the responsibility for errors on to others. Those who do his bidding bring glory to him if it succeeds, but if it falls he leaves the burden on their shoulders and publicly adopts another course. Yet men, knowing this, has-ten to do his bidding. His true relations with public men will always remain secret history. When he has committed them to the circumstances have often protected him. He does not hesitate to ply his axe to the tree up which he has boosted a small boy to rob birds' nests. If the boy gets hurt of course it serves him right for being engaged in such business. "No one but a man of his strange genius could do these things. As a rule he makes his mistakes by proxy, and corrects them in person. The most striking example of this was the famous letter to Chairman

ate on the Wilson tariff bill, but the true history of that matter cannot be told. But few know it, and not many would be-"He is ambitious to quit office with a reputaotion for strong 'Americanism' added to his fame in other directions. He made two great blunders-one in the Hawalian affair, the other in the Venezuelan matter. The the death of Secretary Gresham, furnished an escape from. The other a sudden change of tactics turned into a partial triumph on different lines. There now remains the opportunity offered by the Cuban situation. Public sympathy with the Cubans has been sufficiently manifested. Pubpatience has been tried by the atrocities of the Spanish army, and irritation has been excited by the administration's conservatism. I believe that just before he goes out of office he will take such steps In this matter as will, for the time at least, arouse American patriotism and enthusiasm. Then he will step out of office, flushed with glory, and leave Mr. McKinley

Wilson condemning the action of the Sen-

to finish the performance. "I doubt his saying much more in message on the opening of Congress than that he has taken steps in the matter, concerning which he will inform Congress later in another message."

COMMON SENSE ON TRUSTS. Concentration of Capital Will Continue in Spite of Opposition. Gunton's Magazine.

Despite the widespread hostility to cap-

ital and capitalistic methods of indutsry so

vigorously propagated by Socialists. Populists and a certain class of degenerate jour-

nals, there are growing evidences that a

common sense or true economic view of the

matter is gradually coming to be recog-Political economists, who a few contrary sent home a large amount of our years ago were alarmists on the subject of trusts, are gradually coming to recognize disappointment at the nonappearance of a the fact that trusts, which are simply large miracle. The election came just after we concentrations of capital, have come to had imported some \$70,000,000 of gold from stay; that they are a permanent and neces-London and the continent. Between the sary feature of a high state of industrial development; that to fix the limit of capitalistic concentration is to fix the limit of industrial economy and progress. This view is also gradually finding its way among the intelligent and progressive portions of the banks of \$97,000,000. The Bank of England business public. Every new industry, or had consequently put up its rate of disexpansion of industries, soon reaches point where the profitable use of small capital becomes obviously inefficient. Excelhad fallen 5¼ points and German imperial bonds had declined 2½. The London stock lence and cheapness are all largely dependent upon large concentration of capital and highly specialized productive organization. were in a condition closely bordering on crisis and all kinds of stocks fell heavily The opposition to large organization of capital is not new. It has found expression except Americans. The controlling foreign in every era of marked progress and new banks were using all their power to check industrial integration. It found expression the adverse course of the exchanges, inin the flercest form of mob law against cluding especially discouragment to the importation of foreign investments. It was in this condition of foreign finances that and has been renewed with each epoch of Europe received the news of our political concentration and invention. The small invictory. The intelligence was received with dividual owners raised the alarm against flattering recognitions of its bearing upon our credit, and was followed by a rise of corporations, and corporations are now raising the alarm against larger organizato 71/2 per cent. in stocks at New York. tions known as trusts. Notwithstanding all the efforts of social In the impecunious condition of London and disorganizers, daily experience brings forth the stubborn and unyielding fact that to some profit on our stocks and at the same new profits, with falling prices, rising time stop the shipments of gold to New York was too strong not to be turned to wages and improved products, in short, account, and some \$20,000.000 of our securiwith industrial progress and societary improvement, increasing aggregations of capties were sent home within a few days. ital are as indispensable as is sunshine to This reflux of stocks was taken here withripening corn or rain to growing crops upon prices. It had, however, the gratify-Successful business is compelled to adjust itself to the infallible law of economic ing effect of liquidating twenty millions of growth: and one business after another our indebtedness to Europe, in lieu of increasing it by sending out a fresh large finds itself compelled to adopt the amount of our obligations-which had been tegrating or larger capitalistic forms. This is not a mere matter of choice, but of economic anticipated. Thus if, owing to exceptional necessity, a part of the law of self-preser-vation. The day of small doings has gone. conditions, the effect of the election upon foreign investors did not turn out in the way anticipated, we had instead a result In every industry where the product is in and pleading."

"What has so suddenly undeceived you?"

"I will permit you to draw your own inferences. The Court of Appeals is, of of the revival of home finance, Our capi-

talists are to-day holding some twenty to twenty-five millions of export bills, which, CUBA'S VAST RESOURCES

NATURAL WEALTH THAT EVEN SPAIN CANNOT DISSIPATE.

Her Contributions to a Spendthrift Mother Country Have Left Her Hidden Riches Untouched.

New York Sun.

Most recent discussions of affairs in Cuba have been about the progress of the war that the Cuban patriots have been waging for their independence. It has been asserted frequently by almost every public speaker that the war has made the island "a howling wilderness," and that should Spain win she would have gained nothing but a continued right to rule and tax a people already ground down to the point of starvation by unjust taxation, and because of these statements the questions most frequently asked have been: "Why should Spain want to hold Cuba? Why should she, in her bankrupt state, spend almost \$100,000,000 in a single year to subdue a people who hate her rule, who never have submitted willingly to it, who never can be made to do so?"

In the interest the heroic struggle of the patriots for freedom have aroused, sight has been lost of the wonderful natural resources of the island itself, of the wonderful fertility of its soil, of the millions of hidden wealth that taxation, almost to the point of confiscation, has made it unprofitable to secure from its hiding place. The Spaniards know these things, and in them see the possibility of further plunder almost endless and almost limitless.

Raimundo Cabrera, in his book, "Cuba and the Cubans," says: "Oh, we are truly rich!"

"From 1821 to 1826 Cuba, with her own resources, covered the expenditures of the treasury. Our opulence dates from that period. We had already sufficient negro slaves to cut down our virgin forests and ample authority to force them to work. "By means of our vices and our luxury,

and in spite of the hatred of everything itor. Spanish which Moreno attributed to us, SEATS, to CENTS, AT PEMBROKE ARCADE, we sent in 1827 the first little million hard cash to the treasury of the nation. From that time until 1864 we continued to send yearly to the mother country two and a half millions of the same stuff. According to several Spanish statisticians these sums amounted in 1864 to \$89,107,287. We were very rich, don't you see; tremendously rich. We contributed more than \$5,000,-000 toward the requirements of the penin-sular war-\$5,372,205. We paid in great part the cost of the war in Africa. The individual donations alone amounted to fabu-

lous sums "But, of course, we never voted for our own imposts; they have been forced upon us because we are so rich. In 1862 we had in a state of production the following estates: Two thousand seven hundred and twelve stock farms, 1,521 sugar plantations, 782 coffee plantations, 6,175 cattle ranches, 18 cocca plantations, 35 cotton plantations, 22,748 produce farms, 11,738 truck farms 11,541 tobacco plantations, 1,731 apiaries, 153 country resorts, 243 distilleries, 468 tile works, 504 limekilns, 63 charcoal furnaces, 64 casava bread factories and 61 tanneries. To-day I do not know what we possess because there are no statistics, and because the recently organized assessment is a hodge-podge and ; new burden; but we have more than r that time; surely we must have a great deal more. DRAINS ON THE TREASURY.

"For a long time we have borne the expenses of the convict settlement at Fernando Po. We paid for the ill-starred Mexican expedition, the costs of the wars in San Domingo and with the republics of the Pacific. How can we possibly be poor? While England, France and Holland pay large sums for the requirements of their colonies, Spain does not contribute a single cent for hers. We do not need it. We are wading deep in rivers of gold. If the fertility of our soil did not come to our rescue we must perforce have become enriched by the system of protection to four columns of the tariff are indeed of sublime invention. Our agricultural industries require foreign machinery, tools and utensils which Spain does not supply but as she knows that we have gold to spare, she may make us pay for them very high, and since our sugar is to be sold in the United States, never mind what they cost. When there are earthquakes in An dalusia and inundations in Murcia, hatred does not prevent our sending to our af-flicted brethren large sums. We are opu-lent? Let us see if we are. From the earliest times down to the present the off cials who come to Cuba amass in the brief est space of time fortunes to be dissipated in Madrid, and which appear never to dis-turb their consciences. This country is very rich, incalculably rich. In 1830 we contributed \$6,120,934; in 1840, \$9,605,877; in 1850, \$10,074,677; in 1860, \$29,610,779. During the war we did not merely contribute, we bled. We had to carry the budget of \$82,-

"We count 1.500,000 inhabitants; that is say, one million and a half of victous, voluptuous, pompous spendthrifts, full of hatred and low passion, who contribute to the public charges and never receive a cent in exchange; who have given as much as \$92 per capita, and who at the present moment pay to the state what no other taxpayers the world over have ever contributed. Does any one say we are not prodigiously, enviably rich?" This bit of irony from the pen of a Cuban, while intended to show the poverty that

Spain has forced on Cuba, gives a deal of truth that goes to show the wonderful resources of the island and its people. They have been mulcted, as the writer says, and in spite of it they are still able to carry on a war like the present one, that in its infancy has cost Spain more than \$5 to every acre on the island. It can be valued in acres if the present destruction keeps up, for there may be nothing left but the land to fight for.

A Sun reporter talked a day or so ago with a celebrated man, a resident of this city, who has large interests in Cuba and has traveled in all parts of the island, who knows its people and knows more about the possibility of their development under a proper government than does any other man in this city. NATURAL RICHES.

"The people of this country," he said, "have no idea at all of the natural resources of the beautiful island. As it stands to-day it is worth \$500,000,000, not counting its value as a naval station, which in itself is almost incalculable, for it commands the Gulf of Maxico. The nation that controls Cuba controls the mouth of the Mississippi river. There is no denying that fact. But I don't care to speak of that feature. It is of the wealth of the island and its recuperative powers after such wars as have been waged there that you want to hear. The island contains about the same number of square miles as the State of Virginia. There are about 28,000,000 acres, and not 5 per cent, of the available land has ever been cultivated. Think of it. They have been growing and cutting sugar cane there for three hundred years. By available land I mean land with a richness of soil exceeded nowhere in the world and equaled in but few lands, a soil in which almost anything will grow. "Of the 28,000,000 acres in round numbers 17,000,000 are to-day virgin forests untouched by man. They are forests, too, of great richness. There are thousands upon thousands of acres of the finest woods that grow. Mahogany grown there has been sold in New York City as high as \$850 a thousand feet. There are forty kinds of the very hard and cabinet wood. The forests alone are worth a mint of money. is not here that her great wealth is. is in her mines and in the fertility of her soil. Her mines are in no higher state of development than her soil. The chief reason for this is the tremendous tax that the government of Spain has put upon mining. Of every mineral taken out of the earth Spain has claimed 50 per cent. as her own. This practically prohibited mining, for the company that undertook it had to pay for the land and pay for all the labor, besides the expense of marketing the ore, out of the 50 per cent. that the government would let it take. Just recently, however, there have been concessions made to American companies, and iron ore is being mined, the government taking only 5 per cent. There are mountains of iron ore there. The supply of it is inexhaustible and the richness of it is unequaled. It is of the quality that is used in the manufacture of Bessemer

steel. The recently discovered deposits

equal or exceed those on Lake Superior,

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there were two great copper mines operated profitably, even though the government took half of all the product as its share and paid nothing for it. During that war these mines were flooded and they have never been pumped out. There are gold and silver, but in what quantities I could not say. On many of my trips through the island I have been invited by Cubans to go with them and they would show me where there was gold. They have brought samples of both ores to me, but something has always happened that has prevented my accepting the invitations. A FERTILE SOIL.

"In the province of Santiago there are great deposits of manganese ore. The little investigation that has been made warrants the belief that there are millions of tons of it, and the ore is rich and of superior quality. There are great quantities of salt, too, but that is a government monopoly. Of agriculture, as I said, the soil will produce almost anything that is planted ex-cept wheat. Wheat has not been successfully grown so far. Sugar cane and tobacco are the two great staples that grow there as they grow nowhere else on earth You can plant sugar cane there and cut it for thirty or forty or fifty successive reasons without replanting, and I have never heard of that anywhere clse in the world. I have sugar growing there, and the oldest inhabitants in the neighborhood of the plantation cannot remember whom it was planted. I have myself cut crops from it for more than thirty years. It costs \$30 an acre in Cuba to plant sugar time of cutting is \$30, and the average yield will be almost \$70 an acre. There are fields that will yield two and three times that much. That is the average for the whole island. And after the first year the cost is but \$10 an acre, and it may be shade under that. In Louisiana and in other sugar-growing regions no crop is looked for the first year. The soil every-where is peculiarly adapted to sugar. It is also r ultarly adapted to tobacco. So with I have drunk coffee in Cuba equal to the finest in the world.

ertility of the soil of the wonderful island. Everywhere, from end to end and from side to side, it is rich in everything. Talk cattle of a thousand hills, there about . sand cattle to a hill in Cuba. the ideal pasture lands of the le in the States talk of the climate island and fear the fevers and the diseases. Why, the climate is ideal. In the hottest summer the temperature is never so high as it is in New York and there is no severe winter. There are two seasons, the rainy and the dry. There are no extremes in temperature at all. You seldom hear of yellow fever inland, and, when you do, it is not so bad a disease as typhoid fever is here. It is certainly not so frequent. It is in the coast towns like Havana that fever is a scourge. abounds there because of the filth that proper sanitary measures would prevent. "Cuba is prodigally rich in everything. She is rich in flowers, in fruits, in birds, in woods. She is rich in mines. She is rich in agriculture, and in her riches lie her power of recuperation, her power to wage war against her unnatural mother, even though she is made a barren wilder ness. It is this natural richness that will enable her to recover quickly and become a power when once she succeeds in shaking off the shackles with which Spain has bound her.'

"There is no gainsaying the richness and

Faulty Criticism.

New York Evening Sun With the approach of Christmas we are deluged with a shower of colored supplements in magazines and newspapers. For the most part the pictures are common-place, if not vulgar. This periodic outbreak long since lost whatever interest it had when it was new. Now the dauby, glaring illustrations are simply wearisome. Yet the thing goes on. Why, it would be hard to say. There is no real association between Christmas and all these "art" products, of which the output is so tremendous.